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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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HONGKONG. MONDAY, JULY 8TH, 1901.

壹拜禮 號捌月柒年壹零百九千壹英港香

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CASE PINTS, \$50.00 QUARTS, \$49.00

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WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815,
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
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Fine OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
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Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

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Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
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7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

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Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

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\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

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BLEND WHISKY,

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Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS; THEY ARE UNQUALLED AT THE PRICE

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A PURE, SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE
WATER. TREBLE-DISTILLED WATER
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AS A TABLE WATER TAKEN EITHER ALONE, OR WITH SYRUPS, MILK,
WINES OR SPIRITS, "AQUARIUS" IS UNRIVALLED.

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Old Malt Scotch Whiskies 14.40



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A. S. WATSON & CO.
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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BIRTHS.

On the 6th July, at 3, Seymour Terrace, the wife of G. A. Woopcock, of a son, stillborn, 1717. On the 27th June at No. 56, Kihonocho, 4-chome, Kobo, the wife of HUNTER SHAW, U.S. Vice and Deputy-Counsel for Osaka and Higoo (Kobo), of a daughter.

On the 2nd July, at Footung, the wife of CHARLES PREST, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CL
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 8th July, 1901

One of the most marked features of the latter end of the nineteenth century was the marked decline in individualism. Whereas at the beginning co-operation was steadily repressed as a thing inimicable to society, by degrees combinations commenced to be made first legal, and then by degrees to be actually encouraged by every possible means. During the first quarter of the century, not only were the laws opposed to trade unionism, but the public feeling of the nation held that the only way to compete in business with the rest of the world was to keep the working classes as the phrase at the time went, "in their places." Meetings for the purpose of co-operation were considered as dangerous to the State, and any attempt at combination for the purposes of raising wages was a capital offence. The natural result of these ill-considered measures was a war of classes. England, and in a lesser degree every European nation, was divided into two hostile camps, who hated each other far more intensely than either disliked hostile countries, and kings and rulers readily united in an unholy alliance to repress the liberties of the lower orders, however mildly asserted. The pendulum of human affairs can by no amount of combination be made to stand still, the very *vis inertiae* that it had gained by its enforced swing in the direction of repression by and by began to act in the contrary direction, and one by one the artificial barriers to co-operation began to disappear. It was found that the dangers supposed to be inherent in the nature of the working classes were accidents of the position, and by no means inseparable; and that after all human nature, whether in the person of a justice of the peace, or the working man charged with the perpetration of the then hideous crime of meeting to discuss affairs with half a dozen of his fellows, was really much the same, and that each sought after all the same end of advancing himself free from the oppression of any other class. That, in

fact, it was not fair nor right on any principle of abstract justice that a right studiously withheld from one section of the community should be as studiously upheld by the other. When once the pendulum commenced to swing it was from the nature of things bound to proceed as far in the other direction from the medial line of gravity, and for a time the abuses which had been the perquisites of the one section of society bid fair to be monopolised by the other. The Working Man was, in fact, at the top of the curve, and he cringed every disposition to make his neighbour feel the hardship of class-rule as keenly as he himself had been compelled to do in the earlier parts of the century. Fortunately better reason prevailed: the working man was after all but a man, and a man whose natural talents were quite on a par with his neighbour, and sooner than the latter, he commenced to find that the principles being preached to him would first of all injure his own person; he, however, also found that the liberty of association that had been denied to him in the beginning of the century could not be given up unless he meant to give up all that he had gained. But the habit of association adopted by one class could not be dropped by another without danger, so that organisation and counter-organisation came to penetrate every class and every section of the community. The habit once established was not confined to one interest or one department. The same generation that had declared working men's associations legal also came to legalise joint stock associations with limited liability for the discharge of business on a co-operative basis, as naturally the powers of corporations became extended: towns were granted means of self-government which to a previous generation would have appeared entirely revolutionary, and these measures were followed up by the creation of not only country but also of parish and rural councils. That all these measures tended to increase the comfort and health of the country could not be denied: neither could it be denied that new sources of national wealth had been tapped, nor that the nation was under the new regime prospering and respected. So the nineteenth century closed. Unfortunately like every revolution the new system of co-operation had its defects, and one of these was soon found to be the diminution of individual responsibility, and with the decrease in individual responsibility an accompanying effect in the diminution of individual energy. A man's work as head of a society came to denote less personal profit and less personal loss than when the same individual was acting merely for himself. The consequence was that it seldom found him so whole-hearted. He had other interests besides those of which he was the nominal head; he found that in doing the work of others he needed rest and recreation that he never would have dreamt of in undertaking his own, so that on the whole the same energy and the same ambition to be in the forefront were not as a rule forthcoming. As long as things went on all right this was but little noticeable, but when competition from outside came to be felt it was discovered that England had insensibly dropped behind. In chemistry not very long ago her experts led the world, but she dropped into a lazy mood: research in fresh fields so far from being encouraged was really deprecated, experiments cost money and were dangerous, so experiments were left to German chemists who were willing to take wider risks. In iron-working the same indisposition to make changes was felt. Managers did not feel themselves justified in risking their shareholders' money, so the work of experimenting was left to the manufacturers in the United States. In electricity at the period England was at least on a par with her neighbours, but here a government that had undertaken to do the best for everyone, and had been studiously repressing individuality, stepped in and threw so many obstacles in the way, that for three years not a single enterprise of any kind was attempted. The consequence was that when at last England woke up to the fact that improvements in daily use abroad were entirely absent on her soil, it was discovered that the soul of the art had disappeared, and that her electric engineers who had been the pioneers of progress in the world were now incapable of undertaking the simplest works. The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during June are thus certified, by the managers of the respective banks:

Banks.	Average Specie in Chartered Bank of India, Aus- tralia and China	Amount Reserve.
	2,363,495	1,600,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, ing Corporation	7,905,367	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	342,272	150,000
Total	\$11,656,134	6,750,000

News has been received from Tsingkiangpū, on the Grand Canal, says the N.C. Daily News, to the effect that the "Great Sword" Society—the parent of the Boxer movement—is getting more and more powerful and is daily gaining recruits and adherents from not only the "Rescue Armies" of the various Central and Southern provinces passing through Tsingkiangpū on their way home to be disbanded, but also from the inhabitants of North Kiangau, who are suffering from drought and famine. Tsingkiangpū is said to be one of the principal "centres" of the Society, whilst returning soldiers "from the war" are eagerly welcomed by the Society chiefs on account of the modern arms and ammunition they carry.

The N.C. Daily News reports that the crew of the steamer *Corse de Vries*, commanded by Captain Benet met with some rather exciting adventures on a recent voyage up the river to Hankow. Suspicions being aroused, preparations were made to meet probable surprises, when one of the engineers saw some men, who had shipped aboard as passengers, trying to secrete a box of money, he gave the alarm and a free fight ensued between him and the ruffians. He defended himself for some time with a knife, and then received assistance from the rest of the crew, who were aroused by the noise. The men were eventually overcome, but most of them succeeded in escaping from the ship, and later on the leader of the gang slipped the handcuffs which had been placed on his wrists and jumped overboard, swimming safely ashore. The captured men, two of whom are old offenders, were placed in the Hankow municipal gaol.

century which with reason boasted of its progress in the industrial arts, but has in the process omitted to keep up the individuality of the artist.

It is satisfactory to learn that the opposition on the part of certain influential Chinese against the Petition, which we mentioned in our last issue, has subsided and given place to sympathy. Their objection arose from entirely wrong conceptions of the contents of the Petition and of the attitude of the petitioners towards the present local administration and individuals constituting the Government.

The N.C. Daily News of the 2nd inst. announces:—By the arrangements which we have now made with Reuter's Telegram Co., a fuller service will be sent to Shanghai, and it will be given to all four of the English daily papers here equally.

The eldest foreign resident in Shanghai, Mr. P. H. Purcell, who has resided there for fifty-six years, is going home to Ireland.

Constguardaman, according to a recent decision of the Admiralty, are to be trained to work wireless telegraphic instruments at the various signalling stations fitted up with Marconi's apparatus.

The N.C. Daily News of the 2nd inst. announces:—By the arrangements which we have now made with Reuter's Telegram Co., a fuller service will be sent to Shanghai, and it will be given to all four of the English daily papers here equally.

A large and very ancient tomb has been discovered in Shantung, with pictures on the walls, and iron entrance gates, but Chinese feeling prevents any investigation being made into it, and Yuan Shikai has merely closed it up and put a stone tablet marked "Ancient Tomb" on it.

The French naval authorities, according to a *Daily Mail* correspondent, are very well pleased with the experiments made with the new submarine boat *Nautilus*, which has been to St. Malo and back in a strong westerly wind and a high sea. It is said that the submarine boat, escorted by several torpedo boats on the surface, is about to make a long trip in mid-Channel, and to endeavour to go as far as the limit of English waters.

A former petty officer of the Italian cruiser *Vettor Pisani*, named Melino, who had recently been reduced to the ranks for misconduct, deserted his ship at Shanghai, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On the 1st inst. an attempt was made to take him in Nanking Road, Shanghai, when he cut his throat with a razor. With assistance, however, he was removed to hospital, and hopes are held of his recovery.

A Dalziel telegram of the 2nd ult. from Paris says that the official French version of the recent affray between French soldiers and sailors and British sailors at Nagasaki has come to hand-to-day. According to this account the British were the aggressors, and thrashed a number of the French artillerymen with sticks, injuring them very severely. This was in the morning. In the course of the evening the English resumed their insulting behaviour, and at last, losing all patience, the French threw themselves upon the tanks. Sanitary encounters ensued. Three of the British lost their lives, while the French had seven men wounded.

The Mercury of the 1st inst. says:—Captain Toulmann, who has been an inmate of the American Consular Gaol for the past couple of years, having been sentenced, it will be remembered, to life imprisonment for having shot a Chinaman on a river steamer of which Captain Toulmann had command, near Canton, died at the General Hospital yesterday of an affection of the liver. Deceased's incarceration, thanks to the kindness of Mr. John Goodman, Consul-General, had been rendered as little irksome as possible. He was employed chiefly as a writer, and had made himself a favourite with all who had any business to transact with him.

A Dalziel telegram of the 2nd ult. from Chefoo says that new heavy guns of the latest pattern have now been mounted there, and tested successfully. The new weapons have an effective range of over ten miles. The strictest measures have been ordered to prevent people from approaching these and other defensive works. All the arsenal permits have been called in, and new ones will be issued, it being feared that a number of the old passes have fallen into the hands of foreign agents. The secret police force has been reorganised, and has been warned to keep a vigilant look-out for suspected persons.

The remains of the murdered German Minister Freiherr von Ketteler received the last honours before being sent home on the 15th ult. at Peking. The ceremony which took place in the garden of the German Legation was very impressive. The diplomatic representative of the different nations in Peking, and the Military officers of the various troops stationed there were present. China was represented by Prince Chiau, brother of the Emperor, and the Chinese peace commissioners, Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, as well as by several other high officials. The procession to the railway station was witnessed by thousands of Chinese, who crowded the line of march. German infantry and cavalry acted as guards of honour on the way, and a contingent of American troops performed that duty at the railway station. It is rumoured that a monument in honour of the martyred minister and marines is to be erected on the spot where his body had rested until its removal home—in addition to the Chinese expiatory memorial.

The death return for the month of May shows that there died during that period 47 of the European and foreign community (42 from the civil population, 3 from the Army, and 2 from the Navy) and 963 of the Chinese community. Chest afflictions claimed 107 victims, and fever 622, of whom 557 died of plague and 52 of malaria. Of the plague deaths 19 were in the European and foreign civil community, while among the Chinese, 78 died of this disease in No. 2 division of Victoria, 75 in No. 4, 61 in No. 9, and 54 in Kowloon. The principal percentages in the different registration districts were:—British and foreign civil population 54 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese community, Victoria, land 50, harbour 30.8; Chinese, whole Colony, land 44.9, harbour 25.7, land and harbour, 25.7; whole civil community, 42.7. It may be noted that the total population of Shaukiwan, Aberdeen, and Stanley, estimated at 1,900, 5,310, and 730 respectively, had much lower averages—Shaukiwan 19.2 per 1,000 per annum, Aberdeen 11.2, Stanley 11.

In the interval between his two concerts at Gordon Hall, Tientsin, on the 19th and 29th ult., Mr. Alec Marsh went on to Peking and greatly delighted a very good audience.

Elaborate preparations are being made aboard the large Russian icebreaker *Ermak*, now lying in the Tyne, for her forthcoming voyage to the Arctic regions in search of the North Pole. The *Ermak* will load 4,000 tons of bunkers, and provisioning will be made so that in case of detention the vessel can remain in the Arctic seas for twelve months. Admiral Makarov and a scientific party will join the *Ermak* at Trenose.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy was on use on the Canard liner *Luzon* on her last voyage to New York. Should the system prove as successful on the *Luzon* as elsewhere, the Canard Company will probably instal it on other ships of their fleet. It is already in use on ships of the North German Lloyd and the Beaver lines. Receiving stations are already established on the British and the American coasts. This has been done by the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Limited. Arrangements are being made by the Communication Company to establish their stations in all parts of the world on the routes of the important steamship lines.

A New York telegram of the 2nd ult. to the *Daily Mail* says:—Richard Bidwell, the writer and lecturer, lost his life yesterday afternoon by leaping from the central span of Brooklyn Bridge. Bidwell recently wrote a book entitled *The Reign of Mind*. He believed that mind was superior to matter, and that a man could perform any feat if only he had enough confidence in himself. He leaped from the bridge to test his theory. Before doing so he swathed himself in towels and old newspapers, put on a life-jacket, and carried an American flag in each hand. Only a few people saw him leap from the bridge. He struck the water 135 feet below with a awful force and disappeared. The body was picked up an hour later.

A controversy has arisen in Yokohama on the subject of the doctrinal views and practices of the Rev. Aubrey L. Sharpe who has been acting as incumbent of Christ Church since the former occupant of the post left, and who is now suggested as permanent pastor. A correspondent signing himself "Keppico Flann" sent a letter to all the Yokohama papers stating that Mr. Sharpe "declares himself to be in favour of auricular confession, the changing of vestments during Communion, the use of lighted candles on the Communion Table, and fasting," and has announced his determination to refuse Communion to all persons who either have not been confirmed, or refuse to be so. Considerable correspondence has ensued in the Yokohama press. No Yokohama *Kenshi* has appeared on the scene as yet, but some of the letter-writers appear to have the same cast of mind.

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours ending on Saturday there were reported 3 fresh cases and 4 deaths (all Chinese).

The latest report concerning the condition of the European patients still at Kennedystown Hospital is that they are all making good progress.

Mr. A. J. May, Acting Headmaster of Queen's College, asks us to correct the statement that the Portuguese boy, T. Thomas, was taken to the Government Civil Hospital from Queen's College. Thomas, Mr. May adds, has not been to the College since August last. We gladly contradict the statement, but must point out that we did not make it on our own authority, but were so informed at the Sanitary Board office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.)

THE SANITARY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

6th July.

SIR,—I have read with much interest your various leading articles in favour of Sanitary reforms in this colony, and trust they will have effect in due season. One of these reforms must be a new Sanitary Board. The present Sub-Governmental Department has more arbitrary power than it knows how to use properly, in SB. Form No. 4 and in other ways. We have no objection to confer on a proper Sanitary Board all the arbitrary power that may be required, but that power must be exercised through representatives of the community and not through nominees of Government as at present, who are a law unto themselves. We would sweep away the whole army of inspectors, who have neither the power nor the technical knowledge requisite, and appoint a trained Sanitary Surveyor, and an assistant if necessary, to every Sanitary district in the colony, men whose professional standing would ensure respect for their dictum, and who would co-operate in an intelligent manner with residents desirous of promoting transanitization, and consign to oblivion the present unsatisfactory, red-tape, nonsensical system which is beneath the contempt of even the Chinese and holds back the co-operation of the community, who will never become moral sanitarians by ordinance piled on ordinance and summonses to the police court for trivial sanitary offences, which do not even touch the fringe of the great questions at issue, the greatest of which is the present system of drainage, which by general consent is quite unadapted to the requirements of the colony and is not under the control of the Sanitary authorities. I may say that my experience of the colony is a lengthened one, and takes in the life of the present Sanitary Board and its various phases, practical and comical—Yours, etc.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The British Consul at Nagasaki, testifying before the Steamship Subsidies Commission, urged that a subsidy be granted for a British service to Japan, which he said offered a splendid national investment.

LONDON, 4th July.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

The result of the race for the Princess of Wales's Stakes is as follows:—

Lord Rosebery's *Erosion Lad* ... 1
His Majesty's *Diamond Jubilee* ... 2
Lord Cadogan's *Sidus* ... 3

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

There is a commercial crisis in Germany following the failure of the Leipziger Bank.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to questions concerning the probable date of the

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

* SHANGHAI, 5th July, 7.39 p.m.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO JAPAN.

termination of the war, said that Lord Kitchener had wired that the Boer leaders had proclaimed they were fighting for the independence of their country, and that they would never surrender.

LONDON, 5th July.

THE WAR LOAN BILL.
The War Loan Bill has passed the second reading.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Commandant Botha is encamped in the high veld at East Spring. It is estimated that over 13,000 Boers still remain in the field.

Between the 7th July and 2nd August, eleven vessels will take 1,000 fresh troops and 5,000 horses to the Cape.

LONDON, 5th July.

HENLEY REGATTA—THE "GRAND."
In the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, Leander beat Pennsylvania (University) by a length, after a magnificent struggle. The excitement was intense.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The shipbuilding programme for 1901 includes three battleships of 16,500 tons each, six armoured cruisers, and ten destroyers of an improved type.

JUNE CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The official list of casualties in South Africa during June gives fifteen officers and 152 men killed, forty-two officers and 444 men wounded, three officers and 75 men missing.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 6th July.

THE "FOURTH."

The Glorious Fourth was fittingly celebrated in Canton. The U.S. Consulate was tastefully decorated with large lanterns and fresh flowers, and from 12 to 2 p.m. there was a reception. At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the man-of-war *Monterey*, and the ships of war and other vessels were gaily dressed in bunting. The Stars and Stripes were flying on the U.S. Consulate and other private residences in Shamian. At night there were illuminations and fireworks, and the *Monterey* was especially to be noted for her attraction and brilliancy. She was beautifully illuminated with coloured lanterns and the letting off of rockets of red and green colour called forth great admiration, as well as exclamations from the celestials. Owing to a false report, which appeared in the Chinese newspapers, that there was going to be a dragon-boat race manned by foreigners, a large number of flower boats, say from 40 to 50, and other small boats were hired at pretty high prices by Chinese, who together with their families had been anchored opposite Shamian in expectation of seeing the dragon-boat races; but they were sadly disappointed, and had to leave between 4 and 5 p.m.

GAMBLING GAMES IN CANTON.

Canton is the largest gambling centre in the world; besides *futian*, *washing*, white pigeons, *keepa*, and *shampow* lotteries, there is a sort of game known as *Town-gan* (i.e., ox-fighting), which is something like dominoes. The player at such a game if he loses all his money may stake all the clothing that he wears on his person; if he loses all his clothing and shoes the gambling master would give him some paper to wrap round his loins or a suit of old and dirty clothes in exchange for the one that he wears. If he loses again he may pawn his person for as much money and be allowed to continue playing, and if he loses again the gambling master may order him to be kept in prison in a place outside the gambling-house. It is popularly said in such cases that "the ox is in prison," there being many such oxen in prison. Then the man may write to his family or friends to beg of them to send money to redeem him from imprisonment.

THE BRIGANDS AGAIN.

Yum Chow is in the district of Fong Shing in the provinces of Kwang Tung lying between Kwangsi and Tonkin. Ever since Tonkin became a French possession the Chinese Government have placed garrisons of soldiers there to watch the frontier. But the hills and mountain fastnesses of Yum Chow are covered with deep forests and high trees, and the robbers are making their headquarters in a place called Sup Man Shan (i.e., hundred thousand hills). Every now and then they boldly sally forth to plunder, or induce the villagers to swear brotherhood and join their society with a view to starting a fresh rebellion. The rebel chief is Wong Si Kun. On the 21st or 22nd of June Pan Pui Kai, the commander of the regiments in Yum Chow, went with some soldiers and tried to capture the robbers, who numbered several hundreds, mostly Triad Society men. They had a fearful fight from morning till evening. The robbers were strong and were quite able to resist the Imperial troops. The latter were defeated and had to beat a retreat. The number killed and wounded is unknown.

A COTTON ENTERPRISE.

As the cotton towels and napkins imported from abroad command a large sale in Canton, some enterprising merchants have started a company, selected a place in Human, sent for machinery from abroad and employed workmen to imitate the manufacture of these foreign goods.

* *Kepew* is a lottery of shop-names to the number of 120, while the *shapew* is a lottery almost the same as the white pigeon lottery.

3,007 NEWSPAPERS RECOMMENDED.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.
THE WAERLEY PEN, for Easy Writing.
THE FLYING SCOTSMAN PEN, instead of a Quill.
THE FLYING J WRITES 200 words per dip.

1890-1 WAERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH

POLICE COURT.

Saturday, 6th July.

BEFORE MR. HAZELDA.

DRUNK AND PUGNACIOUS A.B.
James Greenwood, A.B., of the Torpedo Depot, Kowloon, was charged, first with being drunk and disorderly, secondly with assaulting European Constable Davis, No. 70, while in the execution of his duty.

C.C. 70 stated that on Friday last, seeing defendant drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner, he wanted to arrest him when the latter attacked him furiously, tore the sleeves of his tunic, and kicked an Indian policeman who came to assist, smashing the glass of the latter's watch; and that it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Rannigan, Manager of Thomas's Grill Room, the constables would have fared even worse. As it was, it was only with the greatest difficulty they got unseated to the Central Station. The Court sentenced accused to pay \$1 or so seven days' hard labour on the first charge, \$5 or fourteen days' on the second charge, and to pay \$5 compensation. The monies were paid.

AN INHUMAN CHINAMAN.

A Chinaman was charged with maliciously and unlawfully injuring complainant's bullock, by cutting it with a chopper, at Ngau Siwan, on the 5th inst.

Complainant stated that on the day in question his cowherd came to him and told him defendant had cut his bullock with a chopper. He went out to where the animal was tied to a tree, and found its right hind leg severely cut. He went first to the elder of the village, who advised defendant to pay him (complainant) \$1. He refused to accept such trifling compensation and went to the police station, reported the matter and had accused arrested.

The cowherd stated he had seen defendant come up to where the bullock was tied to a tree feeding, and cut it with a chopper on the right hind leg.

His Worship said it was a very serious offence. A man found guilty of it could get fourteen years' imprisonment for it. He would remand the case till Saturday, 13th inst., and request the police to report to him the condition of the wounded animal on that day.

ILLEGIT OPUM.

There were several cases of illicit opium.

The fines ranged from \$5 to \$70.

DESPOLIATION CROWN LAND.

For unlawfully cutting shrubs on Crown Land at Tytan, a Chinaman was fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour.

THEFT OF COAL.

Police Constable Adlington, No. 61, prosecuted a native for stealing three hundred-weight of coal. Accused was ordered to pay a fine of \$15. or to do fourteen days' hard labour.

ILLEGIT DISTILLING.

Inspector Robertson charged a Chinaman of Shaukiwan with distilling spirits without a license, and accused had to pay a \$25 fine or in default do six weeks' hard labour.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The *P. & T. Times* of the 29th June contains the following items:—

The Chinese are taking over the policing of Peking on July 1st.

The German and French Ministers are said to have taken exception to the return to Peking of Chinese troops.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry have returned from Lofu and Yangtsun, and we believe the Chinese are now preserving order in those districts.

Sheng Taotai has already despatched a staff of telegraph operators to Human, where the new line will be in operation in a few days' time.

The officers, and N.C.O.'s and men of the R.W. Fusiliers courteously circulated a card of thanks to the ladies of Tientsin for decorating the graves of their comrades on the 17th inst.

Two regiments of soldiers have been discovered in Peking, says the *Je Je*, one belonging to Prince Tuan and another to Kung Yi, and one of the Foreign Ministers has demanded that they be dispersed and not fed with tribute rice.

The Governor of Kansu is trying to get the Imperial sanction to change the coinage, and institute one and two cent pieces and 2 cash pieces for the province in the same way as has been done in Canton.

The *Je Je* states that a telegram has been received from Peking to the effect that the natives around Pao tung are again giving trouble, and the Chinese troops have been unable to suppress them. It is reported the French troops are going out to settle the trouble.

The P.G. has issued a notification that peaceable traders coming to the city and finding arms necessary for their protection on the way, must notify the authorities on arrival and hand up their arms until such time as they are leaving again, when they will be returned.

Orders announce that according to present arrangements the force retained in North China will include—Peking—2 Co's 2nd Batt. R.W. Fusiliers; No. 2 Co. S. Div. R.G.A. B/15 B. Field Hosp. Tientsin and Shaukiwan—Headquarters Command and Staff; Director Railways and Staff; Nos. 3, 4, 5 Sections 1—Fr. Vickers-Maxims R.A.; 2 Co's 2nd Batt. R.W. Fusiliers; 14 Sikhs; 31 Madras Inf.; 4th Gurkha Rifles; Hong Kong Regiment, etc., etc. Shanghai—Command and Staff 1 sec. Vickers-Maxims R.A.; 2nd Rajput; 30th Bombay Inf., etc., etc.

Li Hung-chang is reported to be endeavouring to suppress the Allied Villager movement, feeling some anxiety lest it should become a second Boxer movement. The officials of two districts, Shaukiwan and Suning, in Chihli and near Pao-tung, have asked for reinforcements in order to suppress this association, which is getting stronger and more threatening. At Ming-ho, and also at Chang-ki near Shaukiwan the Allied Villagers, who are largely dislodged soldiers, have been very active. There are many of the leading gentry among their leaders, and their object is to resist the payment of any indemnity to foreigners, as well as being generally anti-dynastic and anti-foreign.

Mark Twain once had an engagement to lecture in a small town, and was not at the railway station by the minister, as the leader of intellectual society in the place. As they walked up to the parsonage, his host conversed on several topics, and finally said, "Mr. Clemens, it has always been our custom, in this little town, to open every entertainment given here with prayer, and I should like to do so to-night, if agreeable to you. Would you have any objection to my doing so?" "Why, my dear sir," replied Mark warmly, "on the contrary, it will give me great pleasure—I should be very glad to know that the lecture was going to be started right, anyhow." So, with this understanding, they went to the lecture-room, and the minister took the centre of the stage himself and proceeded to offer a prayer about half an hour long, and concluded by saying, "And now, O Lord, we have with us to-night a man who is known throughout all the world as the great American humorist. Help me to understand what he is about to say to us, and to be amused by it; and, if possible, grant that we may derive some real benefit from his lecture." Mark, it is said, needed all his philosophy to pull him through the next few minutes.

REVENUE.

The total tonnage entering and clearing during the year 1900 amounted to 18,445,134 tons, being an increase, compared with 18,991,432 tons.

The total tonnage represented 30.7.

" river " 19.0

Foreign ocean-going 26.3

" river " 0.1

Junk (Foreign trade) 17.4

" (local trade) 6.5

Five thousand three hundred and ninety-five (5,395) steamers, 78 sailing vessels and 17,732 tons in Foreign trade entered.

Of Foreign ocean-going tonnage, 2,425,086 tons entered, and 2,425,311 tons cleared.

Of Foreign river steamers, 8,286 tons entered, and 8,286 tons cleared, making a grand total of Foreign tonnage of 4,900,969 tons entering and clearing.

Of Foreign ocean-going tonnage, 2,425,086 tons entered, and 2,425,311 tons cleared.

Of Foreign river steamers, 8,286 tons entered, and 8,286 tons cleared.

Of junks in Foreign trade, 1,604,632 tons entered, and 1,629,224 tons cleared.

Of junks in local trade, 602,148 tons entered, and 595,983 tons cleared.

Thus—

British ocean-going tonnage represented 30.7.

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Thus—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE attention of the community is drawn to the fact that SIGNATURE SHEETS to be attached to a Petition to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking for the Appointment of a Commission to Inquire into the Sanitary Condition of Hongkong, etc., are open for signature at the following places, and are now closing.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Messrs. W. Brewer & Co.

Messrs. Caldwell, McGregor & Co.

The Robinson Piano Company, Ltd.

The Victoria Dispensary.

Messrs. Watkins, Ltd.

The Hongkong Hotel, Ltd.

The Peak Hotel.

The Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Mr. H. Buttonton, Kowloon Store.

Copies of the Petition may also be seen at the above.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

[1662]

WANTED.

SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED in Good Locality, Peak, Victoria, or Kowloon, or part of larger House, for about Two or Three Years. Highest References.

Apply— A. B. B.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

VIOLIN LESSONS.

LESSONS in VIOLIN to Elementary and Advanced Pupils by an European Gentleman.

Terms, &c., apply by letter to— TEACHER,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver to Sell by Public Auction.

WEDNESDAY.

the 16th instant, at NOON, at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street, SIX NEW SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES and ONE CARPET. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT of the CONCERNED, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th July, commencing at 2.30 p.m., with the following at Causeway Bay:— SIX LARGE MATSHEDS.

A Quantity of OATS, about 11 Tons, More or Less.

Do. BRAN 5 " less

Do. OATEN HAY 5 " damaged

Do. STRAW 5 " in good

Do. FIREWOOD 20 " condition

A Quantity of EMPTY TUBS and TINS, &c.

Following the above sale on the same day a Launch will leave Causeway Bay to convey Purchasers for the following lots at Kowloon, at 3.30 p.m.:—

FIVE LARGE MATSHEDS

at the Cavalry Lines, erected 6 months ago.

About 18 Tons OATEN HAY in good condition, lots of about 2 Tons each.

About 14 Tons RICE STRAW in good condition, lots of about 2 Tons each.

A lot of EMPTY TUBS and TINS.

At Yamnadi Pier, at 4 p.m.

About 4 tons OATEN HAY in good condition.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT of the CONCERNED.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

the 12th and 13th July, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,

A QUANTITY OF SILK TAPESTRIES and EMBROIDERIES and SILK GAUZE (Various Colours).

These Silks are all made on the Imperial Looms at Foochow and Hangchow for Imperial use, and were stored in the Imperial Household Godowns, Peking.

The above will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG,"

Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

NOTICE.

POSITION as ASSISTANT and DISPENSER by Englishman, with Practical Knowledge of Medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMoy.

THE Company's Steamship

"DAIGI MARU,"

Captain K. Sobajima, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

[167]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 13th July, at 10 a.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godown, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company, within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1901.

[1710]

NOTICE.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),

the 9th July, 1901, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, TWEDDLE, SERGE, and FLANNEL in Suit Lengths.

FINE BLACK and FINE FRENCH COATING.

GENTS' WHITE and COLOURED SHIRTS.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, LAZZES and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

SHOES and SLIPPERS, TENNIS SHOES.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RAIN COATS and MACKINTOSHES.

HAND BAGS, OVERLAND TRUNKS,

WOOLLEN BLANKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—An Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1901.

[1688]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

DEBUTING the course of the next month (July), a Public Auction will be held at Tientsin of a large number of Animals hitherto employed by the German Expeditionary Force in North China, comprising—

AUSTRALIAN and AMERICAN

SADDLES and DRAUGHT HORSES, BIG

AMERICAN MULES, CHINESE MULES,

and CHINESE PONIES.

Intending buyers are specially requested to communicate with the Undersigned (care of Club Concordia, Tientsin), who has been appointed Selling Agent.

A fair amount of SADDLERY will probably be put up for sale at the same time.

Further details will follow.

VON CALATIN.

Tientsin, 20th June, 1901.

[1661]

NOTICE.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

M. CHEANG YUT PO is Authorised

to Sign our Firm per PROCURATION

from this date during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

C. W. BISMARCK,

P. BISMARCK & CO.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1901.

[1604]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from

Canton, I have Authorised Mr.

GUSTAV SCHULTZ to Sign my Firm by

PROCURATION.

T. E. GRIFFITH.

Canton, 3rd July, 1901.

[1671]

WANTED.

POSITION as ASSISTANT and DISPENSER by Englishman, with Practical Knowledge of Medicine.

Apply—

CHEMIST,

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1901.

[1633]

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE a Competent

PORTUGUESE BOOKKEEPER

for a First Class Firm. State Salary required

and send References by letter to—

S. F.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1901.

[1684]

WANTED — An OVERSEER.

Apply by Letter to—

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS

KANG ON,
Contractor; 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.

Mechanics engaged, Estimates given

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE PHARMACY.
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aera-
ted Waters, Dealers in Photographic
Requisites, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite, Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG.
The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,
Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil
Paintings, &c.; Ice House Street.

MEE CHEUNG.
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Develop-
ment Works; Amateur's Requisites

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromoids and Crayon Engravings and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 83, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Printed by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engineering Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SELMUND.
43, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Blundell,
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.
Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "LOS FILIPINOS,"
Imports of the Best Manila Cigars; 25,
Pottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

EYE-SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta,
may be consulted for SPECTACLES at
16, Queen's Road Central
(R. HOUGHTON & CO.)
(Nearly opposite the Hongkong HOTEL).
Business Hours: ... 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A Great proportion of cataracts and diseases
affecting those advancing in life occur to
those having some deficiency in the construction
of the eyes—the many years of "Eye Strain"
ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses
especially adapted in youth, to those requiring
them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of
dizziness when reading, weak eyes, the letters
running together; any of these symptoms indicate
a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring
Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTA-
CLES only after testing the sight.
ADVICE FREE.

[77]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND

SHPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Sole Agents,

Hongkong, 17th May, 1895.

[1271]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day Temporarily Moved
our Office from No. 4, Queen's Road
Central to No. 1, DUDELL STREET,
underneath MEYERS, WEENDT & CO.

T. M. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

[1659]

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 8th June.
The case of sequestration of Mlle. Monier, at Poitiers, by her brother, an ex-Professor, and her mother, is creating a national sensation. The daughter, Blanche, was discovered locked up in a room in the mansion, deprived of light and proper ventilation. She was left without clothing, so was naked; her room never was cleaned, so was a mass of accumulated filth, in which her food was thrown to her. Her bed was a heap of worms; she was truly a skeleton; her hair was matted with dirt, her nails like the claws of a bird. She could hardly speak, and the long incarceration made light painful for her. This situation was discovered by a sudden visit of the police from an anonymous letter. The poor creature was at once conveyed to the hospital, where the doctors hope to restore her to reason and to life.

The Monier family are very wealthy; it consists now of only the mother, son, and his martyred sister, who was supposed to be a lunatic. No doctor visited her for three years. The shutters of her window were padlocked outside; they were also strengthened with iron bars. No one looked after the supposed lunatic lady, except the servants, to allow their friends or visitors to have a peep. She detected her mother, who closely guarded her, the mother had a heart of stone and was a miser to the marrow. The victim is now aged 40, and twenty years ago the mother opposed her marriage with an attorney. Both mother and son are undergoing preventive arrest. The son says he had no time to look after his sister, his official duties and social receptions occupied all his time. Battled was the motive of the inhuman mother; the son wanted to inherit all the wealth, for this end it was necessary to hurry his sister's death, as by chance she might escape and recover, and claim her property. The mother dead, the money became his as a matter of right. The populace want to lynch both mother and son.

French barristers are addressed "Maître." The French, even the hot-headed Anti-Dreyfusards to a certain degree, are gratified that their famous countryman, Maître Labori, has been entertained by the English Bar, and associated with so many happy sayings about their country. He was the honored guest of the Hardwicks Society, so had an excellent occasion to meet the Lord Chancellor and judges, as well as the members of the legal profession, all of whom delighted to do him honour. Labori is a very modest, retiring man, seeking no popular applause. His short speech was to the point, and he showed he felt the compliment paid him. His wife, an English lady, was in the Ladies' Gallery, with Lady Dilke, during the repast, and was also treated to a round of cheers on leaving with her husband Sarah Bernhardt, who is now staying in London, is a faunical admirer of M. Labori, and has placed a free box at the disposal of himself and friends during his London visit. Labori has the habit of keeping his hand to his side when speaking; he said that just that peculiarity since his lungs were perforated by the assassin's bullet at Remond. That accident does not affect his inexhaustible flow of wit and gaiety.

Another detail of the Dreyfus affair was the occasion of the marriage of General Boisdeffre's daughter—he was one of the leading prosecutors and conspirators of the martyr of the Devil's Isle. The invited from the army, made it a point to numerously assist at the wedding, in full uniform. The Minister of War ordered that they were all free to wear uniform, but not their regimentals for that occasion. The general and his party are very sore at the well-deserved snub.

The President of the Municipal Council of Paris and a few colleagues were delegated to examine into the plan of working of the museums at London, to see if anything new could be discovered to apply for the direction of their Little Palace in the Champs Elysées. The delegation, while paying the highest compliment to the London system of management, do not consider there are many ideas to imitate. Not so in the matter of technical or professional schools, which they regard as model institutions, and well supported by manufacturers and private individuals, who do not so much as educate artisans, as impart finishing knowledge to real artisans. It is not state, endowments, but private initiation that secures the success; but the French will be loth to sever their dependence with the state much cov.

Comte de Lur Saluces is a noted royalist. In fidal times his ancestors were a thorn in the flesh to the reigning dynasties. Their descendant is equally troublesome to the République. The Comte was cited before the High Court of Justice, which recently sat, to try the coalition of the Orleanists and the followers of Désiré for trying to put spoke in the constitution. Some were condemned, but the Comte preferred non-appearance. That did not prevent him from being out-lawed and all his property being confiscated till he was tried. About a fortnight ago he re-entered France, made no effort to conceal his presence, and in a word defied to be arrested. He concluded the High Court would not be convened to sit on his case. He only forgot that prime minister, Wallerius, does not permit outlaws to brave Justice, so the Count will be tried. As he is certain to be found guilty—else why did he bolt—he will be condemned to pay all the expenses of establishing the High Court, and the government having possession of his property will recoup the cost of his playfulness. The political antagonists of the Premier have a healthy estimate of his courage and resolution, he has saved the Republic by the exercise of such qualities; he has not been afraid to be just, and to pilot the state ship when in extremity into placid waters. He has tamed the religious orders, and is now determined to initiate the tax-payer into the mysteries of an income tax. As the Arabs say, "May he live a thousand years!"

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTA-

CLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE.

[77]

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 8th June.
The term "Crime passionnel" has hitherto been applied to deeds of killing and slaying, when instigated by angry passion, jealousy, or vindictiveness; as for instance lovers', or conjugal quarrels, that terminate in death; in fact taking the law into your own hands. The juries refuse to convict an accused, after counsel played upon their emotions and sentiments—the result was, killing no murder. M. Savoijil announces that kind of justification must cease; and the delinquent who kills must be judged a murderer. To allow the accused to receive the benefit of extenuating circumstances is one thing, to acquit him is another.

Opinion is agreed that the only good work the allies have accomplished in China is to leave it. Their presence has only lowered the prestige of civilisation—if their conduct in so many cases of looting and outraging can be designated civilised. Thus John Chinaman will be left to run the machinery of his vast empire himself. He undertakes to pay the war indemnity, but that must not be on the back of British Commerce. After all the diplomacy of the Son of Heaven has won—play the allies against each other. The concert has failed.

An absent-minded bugger has just paid the penalty of his culpability. He resided at Paris, and buried his gold, silver, and jewellery, it is supposed, in his garden. Haunted by the fear of robbers, his mind gave way; he forgot where he had buried his treasure. In despair he dug a grave in his garden, stood on the brink, blew off the half of his skull with a shotgun, and fell into the pit he dug. Next day four persons with dividing rods, arrived from Paris, till the police ordered away the precipitator.

At Nimes, bull fights are more sanguinary than in Spain. That very popular Protestant city has its bull-bait every Sunday; the multitudes that attend boast their paying presence supports the local charities. In the name of the Prophet, Flieg! Last Sunday the bulls proved themselves a match for their tormentors; an unhorserid picador was tossed from the arena back over the heads of spectators, while a matador in climbing into a stall to escape, was torn in the neck and mouth and had his tongue torn out. In the meantime a spectator had fallen into the ring; the bull paid him due attention by tossing him up as if a feather.

While the Paris and Bordeaux Express was running through the Carbon Blue—droll name—long tunnel, a French young lady, mistaking the carriage door, for that of the restaurant department, wishing to join her father, fell out on the line. Her father and a doctor at once gave the alarm; a search was made, and the lady was found in a faint close to the side of a tunnel. But it is a sad wind that blows nobody good; it led to the father withdrawing his consent to the marriage of his daughter.

The ex-queen of Madagascar is on her trial, as visitor to Paris. Ravalland conducts herself as quietly as a sucking dove; she shows a good deal, her stories are all broken, only the majority of the goods are not delivered—she is assured they will be forwarded to her winter address—in Algeria. She has escaped the Kodak fand that she regarded as her deadliest foe. She is less attached to her large-shaped hat—the Madagascan Gainsborough. The Minister of the Colonies appears to be her favorite chamberlain. Only one lady in waiting of her limited entourage accompanies her on her outings. The government intends increasing her annuity by 20,000 francs.

It is said that the coolest spot in Paris, on a day when the thermometer threatens to run into the nineties, is to take a ride in the underground railway. It is a very popular amusement. The line transports 135,000 voyagers daily, and since last July has carried a total equal to the entire population of France. Two more trunk lines will shortly be completed, and their buses will have no raison d'être. Bus conductors are taking their precautions by booking as applicants on the new underground electric lines for employment. The motor cars aiding, horse-vehicles will soon become a superfluity.

Madame Maria Laurent is 76 years of age, and still keeps the boards, where she has figured since 63 years. She has known and mixed with all the great artistes, and dramatists and took leading roles in the representation of their works. Her first appearance was, when a girl of 13, she was engaged in a menagerie to display serpents, one of which coiled lovingly round her neck, she said was her "boa." She was married twice, had a large family by her first husband—one of her sons being a distinguished editor. Her second husband died mad. He too was an actor. Since 40 years Madame Laurent has been associated with two good works; one being to encourage artistes when young to subscribe to a benefit society to secure them a pension in their old age, and the other founded an orphanage for the profession. She works for these two societies still like a galley slave. During the 1870 war, she made an ambulance of the Porte St. Martin theatre, and every evening read, recited, or told stories to the convalescent soldiers. If any patient hesitated to take her medicine, she shamed him into doing so, by the reproach that a French soldier feared a potion more than a Prussian bullet. She was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1888, not for her talent as an actress, but for her services to the wounded 18 years before! Even Sarah Bernhardt cannot get that decoration.

H. F. CARMICHAEL
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. I. Code.
Liber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1901.

[1554]

cannot be over-congratulated for dealing with

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, MONDAY, JULY 8TH, 1901

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day Temporarily Moved
our Office from No. 4, Queen's Road

Central to No. 1, DUDELL STREET,

underneath MEYERS, WEENDT & CO.

T. M. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

[1659]

cannot be over-congratulated for dealing with

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day Temporarily Moved
our Office from No. 4, Queen's Road

Central to No. 1, DUDELL STREET,

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T. M. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

[1659]

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T. M. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

[1659]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf *k.w.*, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VEHICLE'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	GLENESK	Brit str.	—	J. Rafferty	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOV.	On 11th inst.
LONDON	PROMETHEUS	Brit str.	2 m	E. B. Dowell, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SUNDA	Brit str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.	
LONDON	ALCINOUS	Brit str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.	
LONDON	DEUCALION	Brit str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th August.	
LONDON	PELEUS	Brit str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th August.	
LONDON	STENTOR	Brit str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd September.	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	GLAUCUS	Brit str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th August.	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	PATROCLUS	Brit str.	—	P. Luneschloss	On 11th inst., at Noon.	
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	KIAUTSCHOU	Gor. str.	—	J. B. McMillan	On 12th inst., at Daylight.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. SPORE, &c.	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	On or about 12th inst.	
MARSEILLES, &c. & LONDON	JAVA	Brit str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at 1 p.m.	
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SALAZIE	Fren. str.	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 18th inst.	
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SAMBIA	Gor. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ACILLA	Gor. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th August.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ALEXANDRIA	Gor. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd September.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	SIRIUS	Gor. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th September.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Gor. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st September.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	INDRANI	Brit str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On 10th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	HUDSON	Brit str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On or about 1st August.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ARARA	Brit str.	—	CARLTON & CO.	Quick despatch.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	L. SCHEPP	Anar. ship	k. w.	ARNHOLD, KARRER & CO.	Quick despatch.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	I. F. CHAPMAN	Anar. ship	k. w.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	Quick despatch.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	MARIA VALERIE	Anar. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 17th inst., P.M.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	TARTAR	Brit str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 17th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	To-day.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	QUEEN ADELAIDE	Jap. str.	k. w.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	IDZUMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Quick despatch.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	KAIWOW	Brit str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 12th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	INDRAPURA	Brit str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	HONGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 13th inst., at Noon.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	CHY OF PEKING	Anr. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 14th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	TAIWAN	Brit str.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	AUSTRALIAN	Brit str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Daylight.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	KASUGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	HIROSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 18th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	KWEIYANG	Brit str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 19th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	BANCA	Brit str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	Quick despatch.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	COROMANDEL	Brit str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	STUTTGART	Ger. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	WOONGUNG	Brit str.	—	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Daylight.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	MAIDZURU MARU	Jap. str.	—	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 14th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ANPING	Jap. str.	—	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	FOOCHOW	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	TAMSUI	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	VIA SWATOW & AMOY	Brit str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 14th inst.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	MANILA DIRECT	Brit str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG	MANILA	Brit str.	—			
HAYRE & HAMBURG	MANILA	Brit str.	—			
HAYRE & HAMBURG	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Jap. str.	—			

SHIPPING.

from N.W. and rough sea after leaving Hongkong. After passing Cape Padaran, fine, light weather and heavy cloudy sky.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERLA."

Captain G. T. Blaxland will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR ANPING (VIA SWATOW AND AMOY).

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU."

Captain K. Suzuki will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamer

"INDRANI"

will be despatched for the above port on or about 10th July, 1901.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1901.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"STUTTGART."

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Captain P. Grosch, due here with the outward

German Mail about the 10th inst., will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1901.

FORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Operating the New First Class Steamships

"INDRAVELL," "INDRAPURA,"

"KNIGHT COMPANION,"

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND PORTLAND (OR.), calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamer

"INDRAPURA"

will be despatched for Portland (Or.) on or about the 12th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points.

For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

Agents for

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1901.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer *Mongkul*, from Bangkok

30th June, had moderate S.W. monsoon through-out.

The American steamer *Olympia*, from Tacoma

6th June, had fine weather generally, fresh N.E. winds from Shanghai.

The British steamer *Glenlogan*, from Singapore

1st July, had S.W. to S.E. and S. winds, fine weather, smooth sea, sky overcast and dull at times, with passing some squalls.

The British steamer *Kaisow*, from Glasgow

via Singapore 19th June, had light wind gradually freshened to a fresh gale with heavy rain

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

IDZUMI MARU

M. J. Currow

WAKASA MARU

J. B. McMillan

HIROSHIMA MARU

T. Murai

BINGO MARU

F. Davies

KASUGI MARU

K. Kori

YAWATA MARU

A. E. Moses

SHANGHAI AND BANCA

G. W. Babot

JAPAN

G. W. Babot

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 10th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 23rd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 7th August.

HOMEWARDS.		TOSAIL
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 12th July.
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd July.
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 6th Aug.
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 20th August.
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 3rd September.
LONDON	"GLAUCUS"	On 18th July.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"PATROCLUS"	On 15th August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1901.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

STEAMERS		TOSAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 9th July.
MANILA	"KASHING"	On 9th July.
TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 10th July.
MANILA	"TAIWAN"	On or about 14th July.

PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		TOSAIL
ISLAND COOTOWN, TOWN-	"TAIWAN"	On or about 14th July.
SVILLE BRISBANE SYDNEY		
and MELBOURNE		

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1901.

[16]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

TO VICTORIA (B.C.) AND SEATTLE

Calling also at TACOMA and carrying Cargo
on through Bills of Lading to New York
and other points of the United States
in conjunction with the
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.'S
LINE.

THE Steamship

"KAISOW"
3,922 Tons, Commander G. A. Rodway, is due
here on 6th July, and will have quick despatch.
Consular Invoices must accompany all over-
land shipments.

For Rates of Freight and further Particulars,
apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1901. [1609]

TO IMPORTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

having Established a REGULAR SERVICE
of STEAMERS from SEATTLE (Puget
Sound) to JAPAN, CHINA and the
PHILIPPINES, in conjunction
with the

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINES
of the United States, are prepared to con-
tract for the conveyance of Goods from
the Pacific Coast and interior
points of U.S.A. to the Orient.

THE Steamship

"KINTUCK,"
Sails from Seattle about the 10th of July;
"CHING WO,"
Sails from Seattle about the 24th of July;
"HYSON,"
Sails from Seattle about the 10th of August;
"KAISOW."

Sails from Seattle about the 24th of August;
and will be followed by the Company's regular
sailings.

For further particulars, apply to
THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, NEW YORK;
To the Agents of the Company at Japan,
China, Hongkong, Philippines and Straits;
FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., General
Western Agents, SEATTLE; or to
GEO. SUTHERLAND, General Agent for
the East, SHANGHAI;

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1901. [1624]

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENSK,"
Captain J. Rafferty, will be despatched for
the above ports on the 11th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1901. [1632]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND
AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"
Captain S. Ateuni, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July,
at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901. [19]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH ASIA, in connection with INNOV.
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMERS		DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 10th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 23rd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 7th August.

HOMEWARDS.

STEAMERS		TOSAIL
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 12th July.
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd July.
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 6th Aug.
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 20th August.
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 3rd September.
LONDON	"GLAUCUS"	On 18th July.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"PATROCLUS"	On 15th August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1901.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.		
"CITY OF PEKING"		SATURDAY, 13th July, at NOON.
"GAELIC"		TUESDAY, 23rd July, at NOON.
"CHINA"		TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at NOON.
"DORIC"		THURSDAY, 15th Aug., at NOON.
"PERU"		SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at NOON.
"COPTIC"		TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at NOON.

THE P. M. S. S. CO.'s Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon, taking Freight for the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passenger holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Points are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from ports in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage, at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port in either Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transhipment to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcels Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$10 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901. [3-4]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAUD, FIUME AND TRIESTE.
(Taking cargo through route to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE, APIATIC PORTS)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALER

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Stuttgart*, with the German Mail of the 10th ult., left Singapore on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected on or about Wednesday, the 10th inst.
The next French mail, dated June 11th, which should have arrived by us, *Ernest Simons*, was owing to an accident to that ship, trans-ferred at Colombo to the *Bingo Maru*, and is expected to reach Hongkong on or about the 10th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DAY AND HOUR.
Canton	Monday	8th, 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Seattle	Mondays	8th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma	Monday	8th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Monday	8th, 11.00 A.M.
Kumchuk and Samshui	Monday	8th, 11.00 A.M.
Ganton	Monday	8th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe	Tuesday	9th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday	9th, 4.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Tuesday	9th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday	9th, 5.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Wednesday	10th, 4.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., India via Taticorin.....
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).....

Manila.....
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.....
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents).....

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cook Town, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.....
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents).....

Europe, &c., India via Taticorin.....
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents).....

TO-MORROW.
Sale, Clothing, &c., Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remondio, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6th July.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/114
Bank Bills, on demand 1/114
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/114
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/114
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/114
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/114

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 2/441
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/48

ON GERMANY.—
On demand 1/98

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 471
Credits, 60 days' sight 481

ON BOLOGNA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1451
Bank, on demand 1461

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1452
Bank, on demand 1462

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 724

Private, 30 days' sight 734

ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand 6 p.c. pm.

ON MANILA.—
On demand 2 p.c. pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—
On demand 3 p.c. pm.

ON BATAYA.—
On demand 1161

ON HAIPHONG.—
On demand 21 p.c. pm.

ON SAIGON.—
On demand 2 p.c. pm.

ON BANGKOK.—
On demand 504

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.15

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$63

BAR SILVER, per oz. 27

OPIUM.

Quotations are—Allow 1 cent to 1 cent.
Malva New \$830 to \$840 per picul.
Malva Old \$860 to \$870 " "
Malva Older \$880 to \$890 " "
P. P. per wrapped \$830 to " "
Person fine quality \$850 to " "
Person extra fine " to " "
Patina New \$830 to " per chest.
Patina Old \$865 to " "
Benares New \$8374 to " "
Benares Old \$8374 to " "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The Imperial German mail steamer *Stuttgart*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 10th ult., left Singapore on the 5th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst., a.m.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Kianschou* left Kobe via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Fuchow on the 1st inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & P. steamer *Gacie*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 14th ult., via Honolulu, Yokohama, Lihua Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 22nd ult.

The T. K. K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Lihua Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 29th ult.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 7 p.m. on the 2nd inst., and left at midnight same day for Nagasaki, Shanghai (where she was due at 2 a.m. on the 6th inst.), and Hong Kong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer *Suisang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst., p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.P. steamer *Glenesk* has arrived at Yokohama and sails for Hongkong on the 20th ult.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenroy*, from Midship's and London, left Singapore on the 3rd inst., and is due here on the 8th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Wakasa Maru* (European Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 10th inst.

The O.S. S. steamer *Patroclos* left Singapore on the 5th inst., and is due in Hongkong on the 10th inst.

5th July.

ARRIVED.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD.—11th June.—*Erzherzog, St. Irene, Franz Ferdinand, Glorioso, Eriko*, 14th June.—*Ernest Simons, Patroclus*, 18th June.—*Stettinport, Banca Batavia, Dresden, Oceania, Meridian, Sibthorn*, 21st June.—*Edderton, Bingo Maru*, 25th June.—*Mogul, Neckar, Silvia*, 28th June.—*Alexandria, Benvenue, Stentor, Sazonia, 2nd July*—*Bonbay, Coelac, China, Konig Albert, Salfordi*.

HOMEWARD.—25th June.—*Carden, 2nd July*.—*Cidachas, Sveria, Ceylon, Laos, Inabu Maru*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.—2nd July.—*Bamberg, Dordogne, Preussen, Pyrrhus*.

COTTON MILLS.

ARRIVED.

Por City of Peking, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. Sylvie Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McMullen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wallen, Lieuts. P. L. Heady, A. T. S. Dickinson and Messrs. C. W. Thompson, A. S. Hore, A. T. McNab, L. G. Young, J. C. Lenhart, F. Peterson, H. A. Lindley, J. J. Wilson, G. H. Gaynor, S. Perry and Rev. H. J. Von Quenan. Per Glenagon, from London, Co., Mr. W. H. Letch.

ARRIVED.

For Olympia, from Tacoma, Messrs. Goldsmith and G. Lloyd.

Per *Idzumi Maru*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Drameka, Mr. and Mrs. Kromer and Mr. Wendt.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yuenlong*, for Manila, Mrs. Femina Goumels, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fusel, Miss Whippleton, Messrs. Eugene Leibund and G. D. Browne, Revs. Bernardo Martinez, Agustino Poma, Gaudencio Castillo, Nicolas Merino, Raymond Sorilla, Mr. and Mrs. McMullen, Messrs. L. G. Young, S. Perry, and W. T. James.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVED.

Maquila Investment Co., Ltd.

China Island Cement Co., Ltd.

China Borneo Co., Ltd.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

Hongkong and China Gas Company, Limited.

Hongkong Lope Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Geo Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.

Hk Steam Water Boat Co., Ltd.

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hk & China Bakery Co., Ltd.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.

Bell's Asbestos & Agency, Ltd.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited.

Tebran Planting Co., Ltd.

China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.

Watkins, Limited.

Universal Trading Co., Ltd.

China Light & Power Co., Ltd.

Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

CIGAR COMPANIES.

Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.

20,000

\$50

\$5

23 p.c. for year ended

3,000

\$1,500

sellers

2.0

\$50

\$1,500

sellers

23 p.c. for year ended

3,000

\$1,500

sellers

2.0

\$50

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